

The Forerunner.

Sweetwater, Thursday, March 18, 1869.

The New Congress.

In the Senate of the Forty-first Congress there are nine Democrats, forty-five Republicans, ten carpet-baggers, and two scalawags. Eight seats, belonging to Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas, are unfilled. In the House, there are seventy-one Democrats, one hundred and twenty-four Republicans, seven carpet-baggers and three scalawags. Connecticut, New Hampshire and Georgia are without representation at present, but each State will elect representatives the second week in April. The other unrepresented States are Virginia, Mississippi, Alabama and Texas. The two-thirds majority which the Radicals had in the last House is wiped out, and unless the old tactics of expelling Democrats be resorted to, the present Congress will be unable to pass any measure over a veto.

Grant.

The Baltimore Gazette does not at all fancy the Cabinet of our new President, and the policy of the new administration. It says:

"We had tried to hope that, in this dark and perilous hour, we might find on the part of the Government some clearer recognition of the reality and character of the dangers that beset us, some franker reliance on the true statesmanship, and patriotism of the nation; some cheering indication that the interests of the country were about to culminate above those of party. As matters stand, we feel how insubstantial were the dreams we sought to believe in.

If as we sadly fear, we are to witness for the next four years only a prosecution of the policy and a propagation of the doctrines of the Radical extremists, the people cannot too soon arouse themselves to the duty of resistance. "Unless the Democratic party be only a gigantic 'ring,' unless its principles be simple claptrap, it has a stake before it to which it must at once address itself. It not only cannot afford to compromise with the Radical faction, but must continue to wage against it relentless and unyielding war. If we really believe all we have been saying in regard to the usurpations and aggressions of the Radical party, the 'era of good feeling' cannot yet come. If we speak the truth when we record our fears that, under the guidance of the Radical leaders, we are being brought daily nearer and nearer to the jaws of some immeasurable danger, it is incumbent on us to oppose them with the fierce energy of men battling for all that is dear. If we are contending with adversaries who baselessly stricken down our rights, violated our liberties and subverted our laws, it is no time for soft words and smooth courtesies. If we cannot successfully defend ourselves against outrage, the least we can do is to resent it and to punish when, and how we may, the aggressor."

The Philadelphia Union Pilot, (Radical) is kicking against the edicts of what it terms "the Knoxville junta" of its own party. The paper learns that "a few men got together at Knoxville a few days ago and agreed on who should and who should not fill the various United States offices in East Tennessee," whereat it exclaims: "The fact is the Republican party of the second congressional district have ever since the close of the war been bamboozled and controlled by a set of political abortions living in Knoxville." These Radicals know each other perfectly well.

[Union and American.

The Radicals of Shelby county nominated a negro named Ed. Shaw as their candidate for County Commissioner, and he was elected on the 6th inst. The Memphis Avalanche of the 11th says: "The County Commissioners appear to have got an elephant on their hands in the person of Ed. Shaw, whom the Radicals succeeded in electing to office on Saturday last. It appears that Ed. cannot get the necessary bonds, and he is wrathful at his white brethren, who will not come up and sign in his behalf."

On Thursday morning last some individual unknown was seen throwing a bundle from the suspension bridge into the river. A man who was in a canoe saw the bundle when it touched the water, and by some tall paddling succeeded in capturing it before it sank. Upon opening the package, *mirabile dictu*, what should he see but two Ku-Klux suits. The individual who was the possessor of these articles of apparel has no doubt become disgusted with his profession, and thought no doubt that to bury the hatchet in the waters of the Cumberland was the surest way of disposing of his garments.

Union & American.

The Farmer's Barometer.

Take a common glass pickle bottle, wide mouthed, fill it within three inches of the top with water; then take a common Florence oil flask, remove the straw covering, and cleansing the flask thoroughly, plunge the neck of the flask as far as it will go, and the barometer is complete. In fine weather the water will rise in the neck of the flask even higher than the mouth of the pickle bottle, and in wet, windy weather it will fall to within an inch of the mouth of the flask. Before a heavy gale of wind, the water has been seen to leave the flask altogether at least eight hours before the gale came to its height. The invention was made by a German, and communicated to a London journal.

A "March" Wind.—Andy Johnson's farewell address on leaving the White House.—[Albany Evening Journal.

It is a March wind that will whistle through the ribs of myriads of Radical skeletons.

Andrew Johnson, late President of the United States, and old Ben. Wade, late President of the Senate, go into private life. Let us see which will emerge from it first.

When Grant's Cabinet was but four days old, the concern, it seems, had to be at once re-organized. A great beginning— isn't it?

Congress has relieved a number of scalawags of their political disabilities. It would be a harder task to relieve them of their liabilities.

Forney says that "circumstances alter cases." Well, Forney is a case, and the sooner he is altered the better.

The editor of the New York Tribune says of the Cabinet that "the long agony is over." He may find that it has just begun.

In the first encounter between Congress and Grant the latter came off "second best." He thought Congress would do his bidding in regard to Stewart, but he found himself slightly mistaken.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says there is no longer any doubt that Mr. Boutwell was offered the Interior Department by Gen. Grant a day or two before the inauguration, and that he declined it for the reason that he was unacquainted with the department and its requirements, and preferred to remain in the House. This correspondent also states that he knows the Treasury Department was tendered to George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, who was so bitterly opposed by Colonel McClure, but declined by him on the ground of ill health.

A telegram received on the 12th, by one of the Nashville bankers, states that the argument in the Bank of Tennessee suit had been concluded, and that both parties were confident as to the result. The decision will probably not be rendered for several days yet.

General Grant, the nominee of the Chicago Convention, who accepted its platform, very coolly kicks the latter over, and insists that the Fifteenth Amendment shall be adopted.

It may be supposed that he was elected by the people under the impression that he would carry out the platform of the Convention whose nomination he accepted, but he has not done it in any particular. He has easily dicked over the platform into the Radical slough below.

There have been many who have believed General Grant to be a truthful, earnest and sincere man, but how will they reconcile his present conduct with the possession of those qualities? Is not the rejection of the platform a base betrayal of trust?

The House of Representatives on the 9th passed a bill repealing the tenure-of-office law by a very large majority. Messrs. Arnell, Maynard, Stokes, and Tillman, of this State, voted against the repeal. They are afraid to trust Grant, and yet with this record, Stokes asks the Radicals to nominate him for Governor.

The Radicals appear to have read Senator Fowler, of this State, out of the party. A Washington dispatch says that, being considered as no longer a member of the Republican party, the committee have agreed to recommend that he be asked to stay away from the Republican caucus in the future. The chairmanship of his committee on enrolled bills has been given to another, and he is no longer recognized as a Republican Senator by his former associates.

Grant's administration is now under way. We hope that it will not be known hereafter as its Attorney General's name sake.

Female Prize Fight.

A bona fide prize fight, according to the rules of the ring, except that hair pulling and biting were allowed, took place between two women, at Somerville, Massachusetts, at an early hour on March 8th. The contestants, on their appearance in the ring, were clad in the conventional costume of gaiters, stockings and drawers, wearing nothing else to speak of beyond waterfalls and magenta curls. At the very first round, one of them, named Sarah Chapman, became frightened and jumped out of the ring, but her backers drew her back again, and she eventually won the fight at the 21st round over her opponent, Mollie Jones, both of them having been severely punished. Mollie begged her seconds, in God's name, to take her away, and so the fight and money, fifty dollars, was awarded to Sarah.

A dispatch from Augusta, Ga., says that Charles Wallace, editor of the Warrenton (Ga.) Clipper, was instantly killed on the 12th inst. Mr. Wallace had applied for admission into the Masonic Lodge, and was black-balled by Dr. G. Darden, who had promised not to oppose his application. Wallace then attacked Darden through the columns of his paper, denouncing him as a liar and a villain. As Wallace was passing Darden's office the latter shot him from his window with a rifle, the ball passing through his head. The affair caused intense excitement in Warrenton. Wallace was a Democrat and Darden a Republican.

A later dispatch says that Dr. Darden was taken from the jail, the night following the murder, by a party of disguised men, and carried some distance from town where they shot and killed him.

Further particulars state that Wallace and Darden were both Democrats, and that the whole affair was of a personal nature. The affair is deeply regretted and regarded as a great calamity by the friends of both parties, who were highly esteemed and connected in Georgia.

Clippings.

John G. Maury, of Cass township, Michigan, has been fined five dollars and taxed with cost amounting to ninety dollars and sixty cents, for calling a preacher a liar and otherwise disturbing a religious assembly.

A book is to be published in St. Louis giving an intelligent and connected account of the persecution of ministers of the gospel in Missouri, beginning with the refusal of the General Assembly, in 1858, to elect a chaplain, and culminating in the martyrdom of innocent and holy men of God, under the sanction of the new constitution of the State.

Seventy thousand acres of land in Florida will be sold at Jacksonville on the first Monday in April next, for divisions among heirs. These lands are Spanish grants, and comprise some of the most valuable lands in the State.

A fellow in Kansas, who was ducked by a parcel of boys for beating his wife, sued them for damages. The magistrate promptly sentenced them to duck him again.

Judge Hoar, the new Attorney General has a son in the Attorney General's office—Mr. Samuel Hoar—who was appointed pardon clerk about three months since by Attorney General Evarts.

In Texas the wheat crop promises well, and in some parts of the State corn is rising in price, and is now worth fifty cents in specie per bushel. A short time since it could hardly be disposed of at any price.

The woman's rights paper in New York says bills will soon be introduced into several Legislatures compelling hotels to receive women traveling alone, unless there is positive evidence of bad character.

A main paper says that the revolution in Cuba seriously affects the hoop-pole business of the farmers of Franklin county in that State.—New York Sun.

This is no joke, we imagine. Old sugar hogsheads are reduced to attaves here, and these are returned to Cuba. Hoops must be had somewhere.—Ex.

It is reported that President Grant's first remark when he learned of the statute of 1789, was: "Send Bonner of the New York Ledger up, and let's all have a smoke."

The manufacture of tobacco is extensively carried on in California. It is reported that there are at present one hundred and seventy-eight different places in San Francisco where cigars are made, and about one thousand persons engaged in the business. These establishments turned out 50,000,000 cigars the past year. About fifty factories are exclusively controlled by Americans, and about one hundred are managed by Chinamen. The tobacco plantations in the southern portion of the State promises heavy and fine crops this year.

Charge the Radicals of Congress with having no confidence in Grant, and they can retort with much force that he has none in them.

The amount of a Radical organ's assertion is generally in inverse proportion to the sum of its knowledge.

Many tillers of English soil, besides paying heavy rents, support large families on the product of six acres of land. In Germany two acres is sometimes enough."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Washington.

Washington, March 13.—The rush at the White House was as great as ever, including a large number of prominent individuals. Secretary Boutwell was the recipient of an extensive levee at his office. A great many Senators and representatives called on him. Office seekers were present in swarms. Two delegations visited the President this morning. One representing the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, headed by General Skinner. They simply paid their respects. The interview lasted about five minutes. Following them came a delegation from Delaware whose visit had reference to distribution of public patronage in that State. The President reminded these gentlemen of the rule that application for office must be forwarded to the heads of offices to which they pertain. The applications to the Treasury and Postoffice departments are overwhelming. The probability is not one in 500 of the applications can be satisfied.

Gen. Longstreet is about to decline the appointment of Surveyor of Customs at New Orleans.

It seems to be agreed that Congress will adjourn the first of April. Senators and members are indisposed to remain here a day after the offices are fixed up. As little legislation as possible will be in the meantime accomplished.

Mr. Butler to-day introduced to Secretary Boutwell a colored man from New Orleans named Joubert, and recommended him for appointment as Assessor of Internal Revenue in that city. Joubert said he did not desire the office from pecuniary considerations, but merely to test the disposition of the party in power as to the rights of his race.

The acceptance of the new cabinet nominations by Messrs. Boutwell, Fish and Rawlins, has ended all the excitement and interest in that direction, and there is really nothing left but the indiscriminate scramble for office.

Secretary Rawlins to-day took formal charge of the War Office. Gen. Schofield, late Secretary, was present, and turned over the office to the new Secretary.

South Carolina.

Charleston, March 13.—Gen. Jordan, formerly Chief of Staff to Gen. Beauregard, recently disappeared from here, and it is currently reported that he had sailed for Cuba to take up arms in behalf of the insurgents. It is also further reported that he has been all along, as far as regards this movement, in full accordance with the President, and acting with his full knowledge and consent. The President, it is said, has assured him that no American taken in rebellion shall be harshly dealt with by the Spanish authorities.

Washington, March 15.—Morton introduced a joint resolution in the Senate that a majority in any State Legislature can ratify the 15th amendment and that resignation, withdrawal or refusal to act by the minority shall not affect such action by the majority.

In the House a joint resolution providing for a joint committee on the removal of political disabilities was referred to the reconstruction committee.

The bill erasing white from the charter and ordinances of the District of Columbia passed. It goes to the President. Adjourned.

Georgia.

Atlanta, March 13.—A resolution was introduced in the Senate to-day to reconsider the vote on the question of the 15th amendment, which was sustained. No action was taken on the reconsideration in the House, but it is asserted the amendment will pass both Houses next week by the votes of the Conservative Republicans and Democrats.

The Republicans who oppose tearing down the State government but believe Congress has the power under the fourteenth amendment to unseat all holding office in violation of the constitution, voted for the fifteenth amendment, with the determination to uphold Grant and Congress. Twenty-five Republicans voted for it, and 42 against it; 42 Democrats voted for it, and 56 against it. Twenty-four Republicans absented themselves and did not vote, but 17 of the 24 absentees voted for a reconsideration.

On a subsequent motion to suspend the rules and take up the 15th amendment, the House refused—yeas 63, nays 48; 111 votes were cast out of 175 members in the body.

In the Senate discussion to-day the Conservative members declared the extreme of both parties were bent on the same object—ruin or ruin—and appealed to the conservatives of both to vote for its adoption.

North Carolina.

Raleigh, March 13.—Judge Russell of the Superior Court of North Carolina, issued a proclamation commanding six members of the Ku Klux Klan to surrender themselves to the Sheriff of Robeson county, or any other lawful officer of the State, and authorizing any citizen of the State to capture and bring to justice these outlaws; and in case of fight or resistance after being called on to surrender to slay them without accusation or impeachment of any crime.

Kentucky.

Maysville, March 13.—This afternoon John Key, Jr., a young man shot and instantly killed his father, John R. Key, a wealthy farmer living near here. He also severely wounded a Mr. Givens in the head. No cause is stated for the act, whether insanity or otherwise.

A Sensation in Actual Life.

A Romance with a Painful Ending—How a Happy Family Was Plunged into Grief by Letter.

A New York correspondent of the Auburn News furnishes that paper the following story:

A startling instance of the freaks in which "outrageous fortune" sometimes revels has recently taken place in the family of a quondam magnate of Wall street, now retired and living in quiet elegance in the lower vicinity of Central Park. The gentleman, whose name "oughtn't be" Jones, but isn't, returned some years since, with his family, from Europe, bringing a young French girl, Susette, as nurse to the young babe. After a few months she left the service of the family on some trivial pretext, and another nurse being substituted, Susette was quite forgotten. Mrs. Jones had moved in fashionable circles while rearing a family of three sons and four daughters, the youngest of whom was the nursing of Susette. As years rolled on, the youngest grew to be a blooming girl of twelve years, attending a boarding school on the Hudson. The eldest daughter and two of the sons had married happily, and nothing in the serene prosperity of the household threatened to ruffle the even tenor of their life. Among other kindly promptings of their generous natures, the family had taken a deep interest in an humble widow woman supporting a family of five children. She had for many years been intrusted with the family washing, which was usually returned by one of the girls of the faithful laundress, and many little niceties were sent home by this girl, whose gentle demeanor had so won upon Mrs. Jones that she arranged for her partial education, and already regarded her as a sort of protegee, for all of which the poor widow was profusely grateful, and declared she would yet "make a lady of her." A few weeks since the family received a letter bearing the postmark of an obscure town in the south of France. It contained voluminous enclosures, bearing official seals, all in French. A family council was convened to decipher the contents, and many a jest was bandied in the merry circle about the center table, as each contributed their knowledge of written French in a loose chirograph, to get at the meaning of so formidable a missive. The youngest daughter, quite fresh in her studies, seemed to make more progress, and the mysterious documents, first passing from hand to hand, were finally allowed to rest before her, the rest of the group laughingly criticising her broken accents as she read slowly on. She hesitated—was met by another volley of badinage, which was strangely checked as the young girl strained her eyes more closely to the paper, pressed her jeweled hand upon her temples—turned ashy pale—uttered one scream, and fell back into her father's arms in a swoon!

It was a fearful night with that stricken household as they hovered over that senseless form. A physician hastily called in, seeking for a cause of the strange attack, was shown the scattered missives left upon the parlor floor. Being a fluent scholar, he could read them readily, and there, in the dead hours of night, the moaning winds without and the desaying fire in the grate forming a weird scene, the blow fell upon the already affrighted household! No wonder the poor girl had been stricken down in reading her own doom—that she was no child of theirs, but of a poor washerwoman! The substance of the death-bed statements of Susette, which the letter contained, daily authenticated, was, that in taking her infant charge for an airing, she called in as usual at the poor home of the family laundress, whose babe was of the same age with that of Mrs. Jones. That the woman begged her to stay and mind the children while she took home some work. While alone in the house with the two infants, one of them pulled a hot iron upon it, burning it badly; she applied such remedies as she could seize upon, but in her fright fancied the injury must be fatal. It was the infant in her charge! This she had not thought of at the first moment, as their was a remarkable resemblance between them. Overcome with fear, the devil told her (to use her own language) "that the other baby would do Mrs. Jones just as well." The clothing was quickly changed. The poor woman was encumbered with a sick and suffering infant until its recovery, which fact probably aided the deception. Mrs. Jones was quite ill at the time, and a wet nurse was engaged for that very day; so Susette successfully screened her diabolical act, but still fearing a denouement, sought the first vacation to get away to her own land. Unable, after a lapse of years, to die in peace, she made a full confession.

The family seek to keep the affair very quiet. A lady to whom the physician was quite devoted mentioned the facts are secrecy had been enjoined. The foster child of the poor widow will be reinstated in her full rights, and be made "a lady" sure enough; the widow's entire family are amply provided for, and the poignant sorrow of the girl reared in luxury will be assuaged in a great degree by retaining her position of a daughter. Truth, indeed is oftentimes stranger than fiction.

The finishing of the great railroad to Utah will, it is thought, cause Brigham Young's ribs to be tickled.

They talk of making Alaska a penal colony. Should not the first culprits sent to it be those who bought it?

We expect to see the Radical party like a dandy's hair—parted in the middle.

An old hat, an old pair shoes and an old friend make us feel at ease.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING, 1869.

COWAN, McCLUNG & CO,

GAY STREET,

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Are now prepared to supply the Trade, from an unusually Large and Attractive assortment of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Complete in the following Departments:

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS and SHOES

HATS,

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY,

QUEENSWARE and

GROCERIES.

PRINTS—150 cases fancy and staple styles, in store and for sale by Cowan, McClung & Co.

SHEETINGS and Shirts—200 bales 4-4 and 7-8 Standard makes, in store and for arrive. Cowan, McClung & Co.

TICKINGS—30 cases embracing all grades, in store and for sale by Cowan, McClung & Co.

CASSIMERS and Jeans—40 cases, for sale by Cowan, McClung & Co.

Bleached Cottons—A complete assortment of the various makes. Cowan, McClung & Co.

GINGHAMS—20 cases fancy and solid checks. COWAN, McCLUNG & Co.

DELAINES and Armures—15 cases, in store and for sale by COWAN, McCLUNG & Co.

SKIRTS—10 cases Balmoral and Boulevard. COWAN, McCLUNG & Co.

WHITE GOODS—Full lines in store. COWAN, McCLUNG & Co.

FLANNELS—Red, white and yellow, in light and medium weights, COWAN, McCLUNG & Co.

Staple Small Wares and Fancy Goods—Complete assortment. COWAN, McCLUNG & Co.

Boots and Shoes—2,000 cases Men's Boy's, Women's Misses' and Children's wear. COWAN, McCLUNG & Co.

FUR and WOOL Hats—400 cases all grades and styles, in store and for sale by COWAN, McCLUNG & Co.

CROCKERY, CHINA and Glass WARE—300 packages, in store and for sale. COWAN, McCLUNG & Co.

COFFEE—1,000 bags prime Rio, in store and for sale. COWAN, McCLUNG & Co.

INDIGO—30 Ceroons prime Caraccas. COWAN, McCLUNG & Co.

MADDER—5 casks prime Dutch. COWAN, McCLUNG & Co.

SUPER - CARBONATE of SODA—300 casks in store. COWAN, McCLUNG & Co.

CUTLERY—500 packages table and 2,000 dozen pocket, of direct importation, in store and for sale. COWAN, McCLUNG & Co.

NAILS—1,000 Kegs Old Dominion, in store and to arrive. COWAN, McCLUNG & Co. March 18—ly.